The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,975.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 55	0
——— including postage..... „ 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28	0
——— including postage..... „ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 16	0
——— including postage..... „ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6	0
——— including postage..... „ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0	4
Back Numbers..... „ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto..... „ 2	8
Third Ditto..... „ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0	2 As. per

ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto..... 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	30
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer on the 5th of every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	13 & 27	Leave Bussorah	1 15
„ Kurrachee	17 31	„ Fao	1 15
	Augt.	„ Bushire	4 18
„ Guadur	18 1	„ Linga	6 20
„ Muscat	21 4	„ B. Abbas	8 22
„ B. Abbas	23 6	„ Muscat	10 24
„ Linga	24 7	„ Guadur	12 26
„ Bushire	27 10	„ Kurrachee	15 29
„ Fao	28 11		Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29 12	Arrive Bombay	18 1

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" will have immediate despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "SUZANNE," Captain Thibaut, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thibaut will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 9th July 1868. Agents for the Ship *Suzanne*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," Captain Nathaniel Spooner, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Spooner will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's side.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,

Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th July 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay —Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjab Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1863

Means. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £15. 2nd class £9. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 26th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230′ 1″	30′ 25′	17′ 5′

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10′ 4′	15′ 6′

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201′ 2′	29′ 2′	18′ 7′

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, 8th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4 A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by G. J. MATHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges, Freight, Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.

Leather Belting.

Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.

Bar and Plate, Angle and T- Iron.

Cast, Blister, and Blister Steel.

Steam Engines.

Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.

Ornamental Iron Works.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washowra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinsear. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 10½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road —an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

NOTICES.

LOST, on Saturday Evening last, between the Government Telegraph Office and the Band Stand (by way of the sea wall), a DIAMOND RING with an inscription engraved on the inside. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to the Office of this Paper.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0
Free by post..... Rs. 3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, will on and after the 30th of June be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through News paper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of CLOCK AND WATCH viz.

CLOCK viz.	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face	*Hunters.*	*Double cases.*	*Open face*	*double cases.*	*Hunters.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.					
10 10 0	13 13 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	
15 15 0	18 18 0		6 6 0	7 7 0	
20 0 0	23 0 0		10 10 0	11 11 0	
30 0 0	35 0 0		17 17 0	20 0 0	
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.					
42 0 0	45 0 0		33 0 0	35 0 0	
52 0 0	56 0 0		43 0 0	45 0 0	
BENSON'S REPEATERS.					
55 0 0	58 0 0		45 0 0	48 0 0	
75 0 0	80 0 0		65 0 0	68 0 0	
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.					
30 0 0	33 0 0		20 0 0	22 0 0	
35 0 0	38 0 0		25 0 0	28 0 0	
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.					
14 14 0	... ...		5 5 0	... ...	
21 0 0	... ...		8 8 0	... ...	
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.					
5 5 0	8 8 0		2 2 0	3 3 0	
9 9 0	12 12 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,

58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS:

5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London

Established 1749.

NOTICES.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANQUTSERS, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 199/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012. Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets. —Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch doubl. OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.) 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOLD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ½-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¼- inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s. per gross.

GEORGE RESS, 57, Drnary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1865, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of

2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

o insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

& B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of ilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).

UPON hearing Messrs. CLIANT, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of JAMES RANKEN, sworn in this matter on the eighth day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to Messrs. JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co, (being the Registered Office of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company in Bombay), in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the 9th day of October next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in; and further, that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the "London Gazette" and in the "Times" Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places,—viz., Liverpool, Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Cochin, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, and Penang.—Dated this 9th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Elphinstone Insurance Company, (in Liquidation).

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Charges mo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Divi-dend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	.....
3,140,300	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780\ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay...	123 per share
1,000,000	500	500	5 0	Ditto Ditto New...	17 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,0 0	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	58 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Brokers, Banking Company	61 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
700,000	250	220		China Bank ...	54 per share
1,000,000	250	250	12	Chartered Mercan-tile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	200	500	9	Comptoir d' Escom-pte' Paris ..	Nominal.
500,000	500	200	.....	Delhi and London..	No quot.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	Madras Bank ...	63 per cent
500,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India ...	134
	100	200	.....	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	4·0	1·0	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financier Assc. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	.....	Back Bay Reclama-tion Co. ...	490 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s	Elphinstone Land Co.	745 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do... ...	172 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Free Land Co. ...	150 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	700 per share
....	2,000	1,500	25 p.s	Port Canning ...	325
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,150

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay Ship Co ...	1,400 pr share
250,000	2,500	2,50	....	S. Coast and River	
			26	Steam Nav. Co ...	109 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	2,425 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
180,000	60	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000		Union Shipping Co.	
			250	Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks...	6 months' sight.	Is. 11⅛d. to Is. 11⅜,16d.
Do. Credits...	6 Do.	do.... Is. 11 9/16d. to Is. 11¾d.
Do. Documents...	6 Do.	do.... Is. 11⅛d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½
Do. ...	30 days' sight...	98¾
f Do. ...	60 Do.	do. ... 99¼
hin a...	60 days' sight ...	214½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities Mercantile Bills ...	... ...	6 per cen 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 ...	} 94½
" "	1842-43 ...	
" "	1854-55 ...	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1336-37 ...	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55...	109
Five and half per cent.	... ...	114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	19 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	" 2-2
Carolas ..	" 2-0
Mexican Dollars ...	" 2-0
German Crowns	" 2-0
Five-Franc Pieces...	" 2-3
Bar Silver	" 10-8-3
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH JULY.

Per Candy.

Oomrawutee }	New	...	230 to 235
Akote.. }			
Fyeeh.. }		...	232 to 235
Dholleras }		...	252 to 255
Bhownuggar }			
Verravulu..	...	...	215 to 230
Vingorla..	...	...	230 to 232
Dharwar Sa[illegible]med		...	240 to 250
Khandeish .. }	...	...	228 to 230
Barsee }			
Ready Sales ...	...	...	225 Candies.
For delivery ...	...	...	,,
Market firm.			

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Phayre, Colonel, Political Superintendent and Commandant, Port Prochor, on shore from Poonah.
Kar, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I, on duty, from Deolooe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(From the Gazette of India, July 11.)

Mr. M. H. Ormsby, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Under the provisions of Section 63 of Act XIII. of 1854, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the Lists of Medicines and Disinfectants to be provided for ships carrying emigrants to the West Indies, to the Mauritius, or to Bourbon, published in the *Gazette of India* under Notification No. 2923, dated the 31st March 1865:—For ships carrying emigrants to the West Indies, instead of the quantities of Chloride of Lime and Burnet's disinfecting fluid hitherto prescribed there shall be supplied pure *crystallized* Carbolic Acid in the proportion of one pound for every hundred emigrants, and also two hundred pounds of either Macdougall's or Doctor Grace Calvert's disinfecting powder for each ship. For ships carrying emigrants to the Mauritius or Bourbon, instead of the quantity of Chloride of Lime hitherto prescribed, there shall be supplied pure *crystallized* Carbolic Acid in the proportion of one-half pound for every hundred emigrants, and three hundred pounds of either Macdougall's or Doctor Grace Calvert's disinfecting powder for each ship.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Medical District in West Berar, shall hereafter be designated by the name of the Sudder Station Booldanah.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men of the Punjab Frontier Force to the 3rd Class of Order of Merit, in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry in action with a body of Hindoostanee on the 16th March 1868:—3rd Punjab Infantry, Subadar Atta Mahomed, Subadar Abdoola Khan, Jemadar Bissesur Misser, and Sepoy Meer Baz, 5th Punjab Infantry, Sepoy Zurreen Khan.

Doubts having arisen as to the amount of bounty to be refunded by soldiers who may take their discharge after having volunteered under the provisions of General Order by the Governor General, No. 496, dated 13th June 1861, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs the substitution of the following form of agreement to be signed by men receiving bounty for volunteering, in place of that contained in the order above referred to:—"I, ——, having received, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 695 of 1863, —— Rupees bounty for volunteering, have done so on the condition that I cannot claim my discharge, unless, in addition to any purchase money which may be claimable from me under the Regulations of the service, I refund the amount of bounty I have received, deducting ten Rupees for each year of service I shall have completed since volunteering."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH JULY.

London....	Cotton....	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool...	Cotton....	£1	0s. 0d.	£1 12s. 6d. do.
	Rice	30	Shs.	0 Lbs. 15s 0d.
Overland..	Cotton ...	£4	0s. 0d.	£4 10s. 0d. 40 cubic foot
China	Cotton.....	Rs.	3 to 4	per bale.
Mauritius .	Gram	Rs.	0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 17	Tyrol	Owens.. ...	Cardiff, March 24.
	Egeria	Burt	Newport, Feb. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 17	Europa..	Glen	Liverpool.
	Thales (s).....	Bramwell	Kurrachee.
	Himalaya (s)	——	Calcutta.
	Ottawa (s)	Eyre	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Brig *Prince of Wales*, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.
Ship *Twilight*, Angel, to Singapore.
Ship *Fort George*, Cross, to Liverpool.
Ship *Ireell*, Fearan, to Singapore and Johore.

The ship *Glendarar*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they will have their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Any person who can give any information of the execution of a Will in India by the late Colonel A. R. DUNN, Commanding H. M.'s 33rd Regiment during the last four years, or of having been witness to such a document, is requested to communicate the same to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association, Limited, (in Liquidation), will be held at the Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 20th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the Liquidators before the said Company, and of passing Resolutions confirming the same, and declaring the said Company to be finally wound up.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th July 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are required to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 30th day of October 1867, and by order of the Mortgagee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, KHUDEEJA BEEBEE, daughter of Syed Shumsoodeen Khote, and wife of Ally Saheb Khullianker, all that piece or parcel of LAND or FAZENDAREE GROUND, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of Second Don Tar Row, in the Sub-district of Bhoiboleshwar, containing by admeasurement 28 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and assessed in the Books of the Assessment under No. 72, and in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 30, bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Don Tar Row, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Hajee Soomar, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Syed bin Noorooden Ryes. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, Registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section 17 of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS on SATURDAY the 25th of July next at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st. That by reason of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, it is not desirable to carry on the business of the Company.

2nd. That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,
LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY,
BHIMJEE GIRDHUR,
N. M. WADIA,
NOWROJEE CURSETJEE,
HORMUSJEE JEHANGHEER PUNTHAKI,
JAMSETJEE JEHANGHEER PUNTHAKI,
NOWAJBAI, Executrix
of Cursetjee Bomanjee Punthaki.

Bombay, 29th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July instant at 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 17th July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur ...Rs.	2 12
Waterloo. Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2 4
Madame Thérèse. Par E. Chatrian	2 4
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2 12
Charles Demailly. Par E & J. de Goncourt.....	2 4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail	2 4
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian...	2 4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2 12
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian.....	2 4
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3 12
Mon Oncle et ma Femme. Par H. de Kock	2 4
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Herboriste —— L'Accoucheur. L'Officier d'Infanterie de Marine. Par Chas. Barbara	2 4
Le Fruit Défendu. Par Marie Proth	2 4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2 4
Le Journal d'une Héritière. Par A. Achard	2 4
Contes d'un Buveur de Bière. Par C. Deulin.....	2 4
Attendre-Reperer. Les désirs de Marinette. Par A. Lec	1 8
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury.....	3 0
Les Derniers Jeunes Gens. Par Chas. Narrey	2 4
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash.....	2 4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A. Lec	1 8
Mademoiselle Merquen	2 4
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2 12
La Chasse en Algérie. Par H. Bechade.....	0 12
La Reine des Prairies. Par G. de Cassagnac	0 12
Souvenirs D'Allemagne. Par G. de Nerval.....	0 12
Pendant La Mission. Par E. Souvestre	0 12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugène Bonnemere	2 4
Le Bouquet de Cérises. Par Francis Wey	0 12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre.....	0 12
Brillat de Beaunisier. Par Kauffmann	0 12
L'Ensorcelée. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly.....	0 12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly...	2 4
Chimie des Couleurs pour la peinture a l'eau et a l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort.....	4 0
L'Equateur. Scenes de la Vie Sud Americaine. Par A. Halinski	2 8
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1853-59.....	10 0
Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre à lire, &c., une langue en six mois, Appliquée à l'Anglaise. Par Ollendorff	7 8
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2 4

Bombay, 17th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

In the last published despatch of Sir Robert Napier to the Secretary of State, detailing the operations under and against Magdala, we read a remarkable passage which the military authorities here and at home would do well to lay deeply to heart, to the effect that the weapon with which the 23rd Pioneers was armed was actually inferior to the percussion muskets in the hands of the despised and savage horde commanded by Theodorus. This is the most perfect homily that could be read us on the state of our native army. It ought to re-open the question of the re-arming of our whole native regiments—a question which may be delayed, but will have to be taken up and dealt with by Government some day. We believe, and have more than once urged, that the safest and most efficient means of equipping the native army is to put the Snider into their hands, which in actual warfare would make them a really formidable foe, and which, from the nature of the ammunition required for its effective use, would be almost equivalent to disarming them in time of peace. The measure may be too radical for a cautious Government to venture upon, but the intermediate course is open to it of putting in their hands the discarded Enfields and bringing it up to the level of equipment enjoyed by the British soldier before he was armed with the breach-loader. It is well known that the native infantry are worse armed than many natives tribes whose lawlessness they are often called upon to repress; and it is preposterous that this should be, or that our native troops should not be a match, except in their officers and discipline, for a nation of African savages, most of whom were probably not aware that such a country as England existed. While peace continues in Europe, and until Russia seats herself in Cabul and Candahar, we may jog on in the quiet ruts in which the chariot of our progress lumbers along; but as soon as the one great European quarrel, which of all others will involve England, has at last broken out; and, when, if ever, we have to meet a new white-faced foe on the banks of the Indus, the necessity of equipping our sepoy army for the ordeal before it will not brook farther delay. Meanwhile, let it be noted that our sepoys cannot encounter a half-armed enemy in Abyssinia, without finding that their matchlocks are not equal to the muskets of the barbarians they are sent to fight.

The Health Officership of Bombay is a post of great responsibility. The officer who holds it, besides being the guardian of the health of the inhabitants, controls by his advice the expenditure of a large portion of the annual revenue of the Municipality. The Health Department costs us in round numbers about eight lacs yearly, in fact, one-fourth of the sum contributed by each taxpayer in Bombay is thus expended. It is due to them that the person holding the office should be the man best qualified to secure the greatest possible return for so large an expenditure. The position of the Consulting Officer of Health as scientific adviser to the Municipal Commissioner on questions relative to the removal of nuisances is one of great importance. An error of judgment, or a want of ability to prove by scientific facts the actual existence of an alleged nuisance, might involve the Municipality in expensive litigation, and add considerably to the already sufficiently heavy annual sum contributed as taxes by each inhabitant of Bombay. The quality of the gas, supplied for the purpose of illuminating our streets and houses, has never been investigated. If lighting by this means becomes, as it no doubt will become, more general, the periodical examination of its purity will form a very important part of the Health Officer's duties. Such an examination is made every month by the well-known health officer of the English metropolis. The purity of our water supply ought, as is also the case in London, to be from time to time examined. It is perfectly possible that, from unforeseen circumstances, the quality of the water furnished to us may be gradually deteriorating. It is the duty of the Health Officer periodically to examine into this, and should such an emergency arise, by prompt action to save us, at a small cost, from the necessity of expending the much larger sum, which would doubtless be required should the evil have been allowed to go on unchecked for any length of time. It is a matter of surprise to us that no such investigations have ever taken place in Bombay. On the opinion of the Health Officer of Bombay will probably soon depend at least two very important questions. Measures must before long be taken to supplement our water supply, complaints of the insufficiency of which have already begun to arise. It is not only the present deficiency in quantity that calls for interference. The risk we run in depending wholly on the Vehar Lake is very great. A second and independent supply is urgently needed to fall back upon in case of accident. At present everything depends on the strength of the Vehar dam. Should anything happen to it, the prosperity of Bombay would receive a blow compared to which the effects of the share mania would be mere child's play. This question is one, the consideration of which it is not possible to postpone for any length of time, and it is to the Health Officer of Bombay that Government must look for advice in the matter. Lastly, Bombay cannot be left much longer without a drainage system. So many schemes, have been proposed, which to unscientific eyes seem equally advantageous, that there is no doubt but that the one finally adopted will be the one which receives the sanction of the Health Officer. And so it ought to be. No one should be better able than he is to decide between the merits of rival schemes, and it is to that officer that Government and the Municipality should look for a sound and well-considered opinion. One thing is certain, whatever scheme is adopted, an enormous sum will be expended, and the greatest possible advantage ought to be obtained for it; but the outlay should be final, and no further expense ought to be incurred for the purpose of patching up a defective system. It is the duty therefore of the Municipality to put an end now to the arrangement by which their scientific officer is converted into the head scavenger of the city. Important interests are at stake, and no considerations should be allowed to stand in the way of a complete severance of these duties. Practical scientific knowledge ought to be the one special qualification, which above all others should be looked for in the Health Officer, and not the mere ability of getting up at four o'clock every morning to see his sweepers sent out. There ought to be no trifling with this question. The superintendence of sweepers can be left to almost any one, but where such grave matters are involved, it is the duty of the Bench of Justices to the ratepayers to see that the appointment which Government has created is properly filled. The future prosperity of Bombay will probably depend on the work of the next few years. We have already had enough to reproach ourselves with—we ought to be warned by our experience, and if we cannot command success, do our best to deserve it.

We frequently hear of military growls and grumbles from the Madras Presidency, which appear to denote dissatisfaction with the new organization of Madras native troops, but we believe, in the majority of instances, the grumblers either do not know their own minds, or else they have become so plethoric of contentment, as to grumble like certain *bon vivants* to assist digestion.

The Madras native army, under its new organization, may be very efficient or very inefficient as an army: we shall not stop to argue the question; but whether it is one or the other it cannot be denied that Madras officers are generally greatly benefitted by the startling military changes of late years. With the exception of field officers doing nothing in the healthiest Indian stations on incomes of £800 or £1,000 per annum, we cannot perceive that any class of Madras officers has a right to complain *personally* of late changes. The fortunate field officers to whom we allude may complain that they have no employment, and it is doubtless much to their credit that they desire to resign *otium cum dignitate* for monotonous parade; nevertheless, we cannot afford them much sympathy in the retirement to, figuratively speaking, the rosebeds of the service.

Other and usefully employed ranks may growl from patriotic motives, and may even drop manly tears upon the "Cadres" of the Madras Army List. We have no objection, not even if they should use a favourite naval expression, and declare that "the service is going to the bad;" but we would in a friendly manner advise such that the calls of patriotism are here clearly opposed to their practical interests, and that they had much better leave patriotism to professional patriots, and enjoy the loaves and fishes of their service with grateful hearts. These loaves and fishes are not inconsiderable. To take any Madras native regiment as an example, we find the following staff appointments available for its officers—appointments, too, which had no existence under the old organisation. Two wing commandants, of the value of Rs. 250 and Rs. 200 per mensem, and two wing subalterns of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem. Supposing that there are 44 regiments in the Madras Army, the total of these appointments is 176—a handsome gift from Government for which the Madras Army might have sighed in vain under the old *regime*.

The re-organisation of the Madras Army has been a grievously vexed question, and we should be sorry to calculate the reams of paper, the gallons of ink, and the bundles of goose quills that have been expended upon it. On its proposed introduction to the sister presidency, we found the Bengal Government and the *Madras Times* in favour of the measure, the Madras Government and the *Madras Athenæum* violently opposed to it. Indeed, the latter paper, if we recollect right, published such a melancholy farewell-wail from His Excellency the Governor upon the extinction of the "Coast Army," that two-thirds of the officers of that army firmly believed for some time that the absurd "Ehen" was actually the composition of Sir William Denison. At this period, the rival journals of the Madras Presidency were almost daily filled with able articles and copious correspondence upon the all-engrossing question; and we imagine the Bengal Government must have found some difficulty in coming to a decision on the subject. According to one party, terrible confusion, consternation, and ruin would prove the inevitable results of any interference with the Madras Army. According to the other, the introduction of a new organisation left nothing to be desired. The latter party won the day, and, that too, in the teeth of Sir William Denison the Governor, and Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency.

That matters have turned out favourably for the officers we have no doubt, as the organisation has given them staff pay and appointments which they would never have obtained under their old military system.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the issue, as soon as practicable, of six months' donation batta to the Military and Naval Forces recently employed in Abyssinia. All officers, soldiers, and others, usually entitled to donation batta, who formed part of the expeditionary force and landed at Zoulla, as well as the Naval Force employed off Zoulla, will receive the above batta, which will be drawn for and paid under instructions to be issued by the Bombay Government.—*Gazette of India.*

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "The Day of Humbug," suggests a few questions for Sir Charles Jackson. They are pointed enough, certainly, but perhaps Sir Charles will consider them irrelevant to the enquiry. Our correspondent thinks, possibly, that the Bank of Bombay has not got so much out of some of its debtors as it might have done. That may well be, and if Sir Charles happens some day to find himself examining a fat, fresh, and lively insolvent (to use our correspondent's expressions) dressed in fine linen and with a few diamonds glittering on his sleek fingers, he might do worse than employ the questions suggested by "The Day of Humbug." We append them:—

1. Let Sir C. Jackson summon all the bankrupts and question them, on oath, one after another, how each and all of them came to lose some hundreds of thousand pounds sterling and became pennyless?

2. If they are really pennyless and in a helpless and destitute condition, as they ought to be, how is it that almost all of them are still living in bungalows worth lakhs of rupees and are driving their carriage and pair?

3. If they have really suffered misfortune, how is it that each and all the bankrupts are in bodies much fatter, and in appearance much fresher and livelier, than their true creditors, and that they are still getting fatter and fresher day after day?

4. How many of them have made over properties and cash in the names of their wives and relations, as *trust property and trust money*? And what is the aggregate amount of it all?

"The Day of Humbug" adds—

"Take the photographs of all the bankrupts, and all the applicants for the benefit of the notorious Act XXVIII. of 1865, and distribute them (with a statement of the liabilities, &c.) amongst the bankers and merchants of Hindoostan and England, and the ruined widows and orphans, to let them see how gloriously happy and contented beings those men are.

"Besides this, let another fact also be noted down,—that the Bombay Government of the day is so marvellously liberal, that almost all the *insolvents* are enjoying, up to this hour, the honours of Justices of the Peace, first class Jurors, Fellows of Colleges, Delegates in the Parsee Law Court, &c. &c."

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S letter to the Commissioner of British Burmah, which we print in another column, shows that he has the spirit and pluck of an explorer. He writes from Ponsee, a place five marches beyond Bhamo, where he was obliged to halt for awhile. It was during his stay here, as already announced, that the Panthays, with whom he had opened intercourse, cleared his path of a horde of Chinese robbers who threatened destruction to the explorers if they continued to advance. Those Chinese, it seems, were under a chief of the name of Leesatahee, and occupied a stronghold called Mauphoo, which lay quite in Captain Sladen's route to Yunan. They have been driven from that place, and have fled and dispersed. A serious obstacle was thus removed. Captain Sladen seems to have strong faith in the Panthays, who, he tells us, are "eager for trade." With their cordial assistance, we suppose, he is likely to reach his destination, Yunan, in safety. As to the Burmese officials, from whom he had had reason to expect some co-operation, he appears to have the thoroughest distrust in them; and it is not difficult, from what he writes, to divine a slight suspicion on his part that the King of Burmah is not quite so friendly to the expedition as he has been represented to be. If the King be sincere in his protestations, we cannot explain why Captain Sladen should have so much cause to complain of "the villanous underhand procedure on the part of the Burmese officials." We infer from a passage in the letter, that Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart were very loathe to leave the expedition and return to Rangoon, but did so in order that the party might be reduced in number and be burdened with less *impedimenta*. If this be so, it was inadvisable, we should think, to send away another gentleman—Mr. Gordon—to take the place of Captain Williams. Captain Sladen talks glowingly of the country he has passed through.

It has already been mentioned that the Mecca pilgrimage of 1868 passed off satisfactorily. In intimating on April 17 that it had terminated, H. M.'s Consul-General in Egypt reported to Lord Stanley that it had passed in a most quiet and orderly manner, and that the state of health among the pilgrims and in the neighbourhood of Mecca had been most excellent, although the number of pilgrims was estimated approximately at 85,000, a number considerably in excess of that of the previous year. Another official letter (from Dr. E. D. Dickson, and dated April 15) says—

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Board of Health has received reports from the Hidjaz Commission, dated Mecca, the 1st and 15th March, giving a very satisfactory account of the state of the public health there.

"The death rate was at its minimum, a few cases of a mild form of dysentry and intermittent fever had occurred, and the public hospital contained only 38 patients in it. The temperature during the month of February varied from 14 to 26 degrees of Reaumur, that it stood highest at midday, and its extreme daily range did not exceed 5 degrees.

"The streets of Mecca are swept and watered twice a day; the latrines have been properly constructed, and their sewage is conveyed away by underground channels into pits situated at half an hour's distance beyond the outskirts of the city. The slaughter-house has been removed out of town to a distance of one hour from Mecca; and the local authorities severely prohibits the killing of any animals within the precincts of the Holy City. The poor people, however, still linger in the streets until a proper locality be provided for them. Upwards ten to twelve thousand pilgrims had arrived there, and a caravan (called the Bairden Caravan) composed of 4,000 persons had gone to Medina. Thirteen slaughter-houses, each supplied with from three to five pits dug to a depth of from five to seven metres for the reception of the feast, and 500 latrines have been prepared in the valley of Mina, and the tanks there are now full of good water, excepting a few which held water unfit for drinking purposes, which have in consequence been emptied."

The following passage occurs in another communication from the same source:—

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, notwithstanding repeated representations made to the Egyptian Board of Health respecting the overcrowding of pilgrims on boardship, the same thing has happened again this year on the passage between Suez and Jedda. Fearing, therefore, that this inconvenience might also occur on the return of pilgrims to Constantinople, the Central Board of Health has now resolved that, in future, vessels overcrowded with passengers coming from Egypt are to be put into quarantine, and that due notice of this decision will be given to Egypt."

We find the following notification in the "Gazette of India:"—

"An examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchund Roychund will be held at Calcutta in February 1869.

"Candidates must be Masters of Arts of this University, whose matriculation dates from December 1860, or some subsequent year; and applications for admission to the examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 20th July next.

"Candidates are at liberty to select not more than five of the following subjects of examination, and they are required to state in their applications the branches in which they desire to be examined:—

1. English.	8. Mixed Mathematics.
2. Latin.	9. Physical Science.
3. Greek.	10. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
4. Sanskrit.	
5. Arabic.	
6. Moral Science, viz., Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.	
7. Pure Mathematics.	

"A Studentship is of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, and is tenable for five years."

At a meeting of the Viceregal Council on the 8th July of the Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes. The Council then adjourned till the 15th July 1868.

IN reference to a communication from the Secretary to the Landholders' Commercial Association regarding the interpretation to be given to the word "Agencies" in Section 22 of Act IX. of 1868 (the Act for taxing professions and trades) the Government of India has passed the following resolution:—"In exercise of the powers conferred in him by Section 35 of Act IX. of 1868, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule for the guidance of officers that the word 'Agencies' in Section 22 of the said Act, is not to be taken as including persons or firms, who, while carrying on business on their own account, or a general agency business, are employed by a Joint Stock Company as their agents, but are not servants of such Company."

A SEAM of coal at Lametta Ghat on the Nerbudda, near Jubbulpore, is now being worked by Mr. Walker, a contractor of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The seam was generally well known, but had heretofore been considered a very poor one. From the experiments already made it seems more promising than was anticipated. —*Delhi Gazette.*

ON the night of the 6th instant a very serious affair took place in the 45th Regiment N. I. at Peshawur. A sepoy of the regiment deliberately shot a kote-havildar and displayed a wanton savagery in hacking the body afterwards with a sword. The culprit was quickly apprehended, and lies now under charge of the civil authorities awaiting his trial. This is the third instance of a similar affair within five months.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CHOLERA (says the "Delhi Gazette") is doing fearful havoc among the villages of the Jubbulpore district. Ninety per cent. of those attacked by the disease are being carried off. In the presence of such a terrible epidemic, the local papers, both official and private, are remarkably reticent on the subject. We are dependent upon private sources for the information we publish. Is it too much to expect the head of the administration to order weekly abstracts of the reports made by

Digitized with funding from the Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

the police, or by whomsoever else, as the case may be, to be published, with a statement of the measures adopted by the civil and medical authorities to relieve the people?

We understand (says the "Delhi Gazette") disturbances have occurred in the State of Sirohee, situated in the southern district of Rajpootana. It appears the Thakoor of Bytuna, having some grievance against the durbar, or the political officers supporting the durbar, called out his forces and succeeded in burning a large village named Muddar, situated on the high road leading from the military cantonment of Deesa to that of Erinpoorah. The Thakoor also attacked other villages and, it is reported, has threatened to march on Sirohee. Native troops from Erinpoorah and Deesa have been called out. Both in Marwar and Sirohee there are numerous disc

Q. You cannot say anything, can you, about the first large cash credit on which there was a loss of Rs. 47,773, or let us come to the sum on 30th January 1864, Rs. 3,00,000 and ending in June 1865 in a debt of Rs. 6,50,000 ? A.—That first was obtained through Premchund's influence. On referring to my books, I find that it is devoted to the carrying on of my general business. Q. How was it that you were allowed to overdraw that cash credit to so large an amount ? A.—It was at Premchund's instigation, who was employed by me as a general broker, and bought bales for England, and with whom I carried on important transactions in cotton. Q. Then do you recollect anything of the discounting of this cash credit in 1864, in the month of "Susta."—A. That was obtained, I think, by one of my colleagues, and I signed the loan as a guarantor. Q. Did you experience any difficulty considering that was so large a sum ?—A. I may mention that I had not seen Mr Blair or Mr. Robertson till my liquidation, but when I wanted money, my credit was so large I had not to write but only to send my clerk. I did extensive business in China, Calcutta, and otherwise. The President—But as to this fixed loan in October 1864; how was that obtained ?—A. It was through Premchund on the five shares. Q. How was it arranged, and for what purpose ?—A. I had bought 25 Back Bay shares from Premchund which were in his possession and already paid for. On these I obtained this loan ; the principal part of it, Rs. 4,00,000, was put into my general business, and some of it went for interest to the Bank of Bombay and other ways, but not a pie of it went to Premchund. Q. How was it you said Premchund obtained this money ?—A. He got the money for me at my request. I had a very large payment on that day. Q. You are not able to say that any of it went into his pocket ?—A. No, I examined my books this morning. Q. Well, on the 1st May 1865, there is a loan of Rs. 1,25,000, what can you tell us of that ?—A. That was formerly Rs. 1,50,000, but I paid Rs. 25,000 to account and got the rest renewed. The most of these small loans of Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 2,00,000 were negotiated by my clerk. Q. Can you tell us the state of your accounts with Premchund ?—A. At my suspension I owed him money. It was formerly about Rs. 5,00,000 and ultimately on cotton shipments, there was an addition of Rs. 2,50,000. I cannot say what was the precise state of our account, but at the time of my suspension I owed him money. The President—Look to your books and tell me the state of the account with Premchund at the various dates ?—A. At the end of 1864 I was due him Rs. 3,86,600, at the Dewallee on 31st October of the same year Rs. 3,96,400. He was doing a great deal of business with me as a cotton broker and was fully aware of the state of my accounts. I failed in the end of May 1865. Q. I think you were the first great house that went down ?—A. Yes, sir. Q. At this period, October 1864, what was the condition of your firm generally ?—A. It was very flourishing in March and April 1865. That was until two months of the failures which was very abrupt. We thought ourselves safe till the middle of April. Premchund and I had connection in trade, but I had my own trade besides. The lots of Elphinstone shares were sold at an enormous profit but failed to realize the money.

By Mr. Melvill—Did you know that a resolution was passed by the bank directors enabling the secretary to give loans on shares on 12th April 1865 ?—A. I heard of that resolution. Q. Before it was passed, you heard of it, did you not ?—A. I heard of it at Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s office. Mr. Melvill—Mr. Byramjee said he had a conversation with you and that you told him of the resolution before it was passed ?—A. I knew it was likely to be passed, for I was informed such was likely to be. Q. Who had informed you ?—A. Mr. Maxwell, I believe, one of the partners of that firm. But I had nothing on shares. I was sitting at Mr. Maxwell's table, and he told me people were in so great difficulty in consequence of not being able to sell the shares that the bank were to give a larger limit in that respect.

By Major Innes—Q. But you had got a loan of Rs. 7,00,000 on 25 Back Bay shares ?—A. Yes. Q. Then what was the new arrangement in 1865 ?—A. I had nothing on shares at that time ; I was quite indifferent. Q. Then what was your understanding on this arrangement ? Since you had got an advance on shares before, do you consider the board to have been doing anything new in this matter ?—A. In my former case it had been only a favour to grant me the loan on the 25 shares—it had been an exception.

Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee here requested to make an additional statement, which was allowed. He said—During August and September 1865 I wrote letters to Mr. Robertson, requesting him to realize the securities, and by so doing the Bank of Bombay would have been able to recover ten annas per rupee in respect of the debt I was due. I repeatedly pressed this request on Mr. Robertson, personally as well as in writing, during these months, but he did not comply. He said "but who will pay the balance that will be lost ?" and I replied, "I will pay it as soon as I am able; at present I have no means of paying the balance." He did not give me a reason why the securities should not have been realized.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday morning, the Commissioners having a number of books to examine on Friday and Saturday.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH JULY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

SEA CASES.—Henry Minsley and three other seamen of the British ship "Theodore Knoop" was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board a ship. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to hard labour for a fortnight each. Charles Richardson and another seaman of the "British Borderer" were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for leaving the ship on the 11th instant without permission.

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Hugh Daley and Thomas Parkinson, seamen of the British ship "Marco Polo," were charged with assaulting the steward of the ship. On Thursday night, about 7 o'clock, Daley jumped upon the complainant and taxed him for having caused a man to be put in irons. He gave complainant a blow with h's clenched fist on his face, and the second prisoner gave him a blow on the back of his head. The first prisoner was of fined Rs. 15, on in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the second prisoner was fined five rupees, in default of payment of fine to suffer five days' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—Nowla Dalojee was convicted of stealing a pair of boots, the property of Captain Graham, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

ASSAULT.—Puderet Bhowaneedeen was charged with assaulting Ramcoover Gooculdyal. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in the County Jail with hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Muddun Moorarjee, an old offender. was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing an umbrella belonging to Dinker Wassodew.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH JULY.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

AN IMPUDENT CARTMAN.—Sutwa Chinoo, a cartman, was charged with driving or attempting to drive a pair of bullocks with cart over the level crossing at No. 9 gate, Musjid Bunder, on the G. I. P. Railway, when an engine was approaching and in sight. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Thomas Jackson, a fireman, was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Goulden, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined three rupees.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 11TH JULY.

THE fall of rain has been very scanty, and is by no means sufficient for completing sowing operations, which have consequently been suspended. There was a fall of an inch and thirty cents. last Tuesday, which, added to the quantity that fell before, 4 inches 50 cents., gives the total rainfall up to this time of 5 inches 80 cents. Strong southerly winds prevail, which drift away the rains.

It is not quite within the province generally of the "Our Correspondent" of one journal to enter into a discussion on provincial matters treated of in the columns of another journal, but when such matters are misrepresented, are calculated to mislead the public and are opposed to the statements made and views expressed by the "Our Correspondent" in the columns of the journal with which he has the honour of being connected, I think there is sufficient reason why, in order to sustain his reputation for truthfulness and disinterestedness as a public writer, he should take notice of it. It is for that account that I would refer to a communication published in the "Guzerat Mitra," in its issue of 5th instant, headed, "The State of Affairs in Kattyawar."

The "Guzerat Mitra's" correspondent condemns wholesale the measures recently adopted by our Political Agent for the suppression of the Waghur insurrection, which he had so efficiently effected within a short space of time, and indulges in a volley of untruthful and apparently malicious tirade, as to the zoolum practised and unlawful means used to attain that object.

That Colonel Anderson and all the officers who assisted him had acted firmly, determinedly, and even rigorously in the work of Waghur extirpation, has, it is well known, resulted in the complete success they achieved ;—that such a course was forced upon them to save the country from further rapine and bloodshed is also a fact which none but the veriest blockhead will venture to question ; and that some minor Chiefs and others, even "respectable Waghurs" (to which class no doubt the "Guzerat Mitra's" correspondent belongs), had given refuge to and assisted the Waghur outlaws has been fully and publicly proved. I therefore utterly fail to see how Colonel Anderson and his lieutenants, Mr. Kristnajee Luxumon and Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee, acted oppressively towards some of the Chiefs and people of Kattyawar, as the "Guzerat Mitra" asserts.

I repeat, what I once before asserted, that the evidence taken at the trial of Munguljee Bhooch and others fully sustained the charges brought against them of having harboured and aided Waghur outlaws. I was present at the trial and took notes, and am therefore in a better position to make a positive assertion on the matter than a man who probably derived his information second-hand. That these people did not suffer the penalty attached to their crimes, is not owing to the establishment of their innocence, but to the apparent sympathy shown them by the jurors, who unanimously held out for acquittal, evidently through caste prejudices, though one or two of them privately expressed an opinion of their guilt.

The "Guzerat Mitra" takes objection also to Mr. Kristnajee Luxumon's having been appointed to conduct the prosecution in the case of Munguljee Bhooch and others, on the plea that he committed it to the Session Court. There is no public prosecutor attached to the Agency, and owing to the multifarious and varied duties which occupy the time and attention of the Political Agent, it was perhaps necessary he should have been assisted by some one competent to do so, and had therefore used his discretion in selecting Mr. Kristnajee, who is acknowledged to be an able and thoroughly conscientious official, and who had rendered much valuable aid in ferreting out and bringing to punishment persons who were known to have covertly aided the Waghurs.

In regard to Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee, I believe him to be a most efficient police officer, and a first rate detective. He has always discharged his duties to the best of his ability, and has done so much towards maintaining the peace of the country even in troublous times, that he twice received very substantial tokens of the estimation in which he is held by Government, and, if he had not been present among the Federal and Junaghur Sebundees at Machinda, there is no saying whether those troops would have gone into action so readily as they did.

In conclusion I may mention that there is a gang of about a score of individuals in the station, who, under the idea that they have been wronged by Colonel Anderson and the officers named in the "Guzerat Mitra," have for some time past gone about endeavouring to raise a general cry against Colonel Anderson's administration, failing in which, they have now resorted to anonymous attacks in vernacular newspapers, the one under notice being considered by them, I hear, to be a terrible shaft levelled at the gentlemen named, who I feel confident can well afford to look upon such productions as harmless missiles that may some day recoil on the hands of the parties using them with powerful force.

As the correspondent of what is here considered the leading journal of the Presidency, I consider myself bound to contradict wilful misrepresentations made in regard to the state of affairs in the province, and this I offer as my apology for tiring your own patience and that of your readers with the above remark.

13TH JULY.

Gaieties in the shape of racing and cricketing are the order of the day. A ball and supper comes off at the Agency to-morrow evening. Colonel Anderson has, I believe, issued invitations to all the officers in the station, civil and military, so that there will be a good gathering around his hospital board. The 17th either cannot afford to, or will not, keep up a band. In the absence therefore of a local band, that of H. H. the "Jam's Guards" has been kindly lent for the occasion, and will discourse sweet music. This band, under the leadership of its talented master, I. D'Athaide, though scarcely a year in existence, is in a high state of efficiency.

I am informed that an English newspaper will shortly be started here by a gentleman who has had some experience in journalism. It will, I hear, commence as a weekly, and, if sufficient inducement offer, become a bi-weekly. A vernacular newspaper is already in existence, but its tone does not appear quite so independent as that required in a well-conducted provincial paper. The better-informed native chiefs appear to place some value on public opinion, and I think that an English paper conducted in such a manner as to be both instructive and interesting will not fail to secure patronage.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WE have already published an epitome of the half-yearly report presented to the meeting of shareholders in this Company, held at London on the 29th May. The report in full is as follows :—

The accounts of the Company, showing the receipts and expenditure for the half-year to the 31st December 1867, are herewith submitted to the proprietors.

2. The following tables exhibit the traffic receipts and expenditure of the half-year, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1866.

RECEIPTS.

	Half-year to 31st Dec. 1867.	Half-year to 31st Dec. 1866.
Miles of Railway	852	777
Coaching	163,718 2 6	156,699 4 1
Merchandise	249,340 1 3	277,659 0 10
Electric Telegraph	2,651 15 3	2,210 18 1
Miscellaneous	3,984 19	3,626 0 1
Total £	509,755 18	440,295 3 5

Net Increase 1867—£69,460-14-8.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses.	Half-year to 31st Dec. 1867. Total.	Per cent on gross receipts	Half-year to 31st Dec. 1866. Total.	Per cent on gross receipts
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Locomotive	152,961 6 2	30·00	134,851 15 6	30·63
Carriage and Waggon Repairs	25,857 9 0	5·07	36,304 12 0	8·23
Coaching	24,979 6 7	4·90	20,198 9 11	4·59
Merchandise	49,997 5 6	9·80	42,481 2 3	9·65
Maintenance	80,224 12 2	15·71	74,933 10 3	16·94
General Charges, including compensation and Fire Insurance Fund	26,837 19 8	5·27	22,367 8 0	5·05
Electric Telegraph	7,534 4 2	1·42	7,132 4 8	1·62
Expenses consequent on the fall of Mhowkee-Mullee Viaduct, in working traffic over the high road as well as at the break	13,575 8 2	2·66	...	...
Total £	381,617 11 5	74·86	337,727 2 7	76·72

Net increase 1867—£43,890-8-10.

3. The net revenue of the half-year amounted to £128,138 6s. 8d. which has been paid into the Government Treasury, in reduction of guaranteed interest advanced. The sum of £102,478 0s. 10d. was paid in for the similar period of the previous year.

4. On this occasion the half-yearly meeting has been postponed to the latest possible date, the Directors hoping to have been able to communicate the result of the delegation to India of Mr. Berkley, the Company's Consulting Engineer. They had also in view the proprietors' convenience in connexion with the requirements of the "Indian Railways Debenture Stock Act," of the recent passing of which it is important that the Company should take early advantage.

5. By the Circular of the 23rd December last, the proprietors were informed of the satisfactory arrangement which the Board had made with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for meeting the expenditure to be incurred in reconstructing certain works, and in placing the whole Railway upon a footing of permanent durability. Under that arrangement "the cost of restoring the works which have failed, and of strengthening and improving existing works, in excess of the amount standing as surplus profits" in the Company's accounts to the 30th June, 1867, is to be "a charge upon guaranteed capital ;" and the Company are to establish a reserve fund from the 1st January 1869, by transfers from the income of each half-year of (1) such a percentage as may be agreed between the Company's Consulting Engineer and the Government Consulting Engineer, sufficient for the ordinary renewal of the permanent way, and (2) a sum of £10 per mile opened, accumulating to not more than £250,000, to provide for extraordinary casualties to works of the line."

6. Mr. Berkley, the Company's Consulting Engineer, had, as the proprietors are aware, proceeded previously to India, in order that he might be the better able, after investigation upon the spot, to advise the Board under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The Board's instructions to Mr. Berkley were "to enquire and report fully as to the causes which led to the failure of the works, (1) as who is responsible and (2) whether any provisions or precautions other than those now adopted by the Company are requisite to obviate similar failures in future." The Secretary of State also directed the Bombay Government to report to him to what extent any public officer may have been responsible for the failures ; and the Board impressed upon Mr. Berkley "that as under the arrangement ample funds would be at their disposal, and as the support of the Government would be given him in all cases where he might be satisfied that more substantial works than those specified in the first instance were necessary, the blame of imperfect work would in future fall alone upon the management of the Company."

7. Mr. Berkley's enquiry is still in progress. It necessarily embraces the condition of the works of the whole line, and, in consequence, the Half-yearly Report of the Chief Resident Engineer, ordinarily laid before the proprietors, is on the present occasion omitted.

8. The proportion of opened and unopened mileage remained throughout the half-year to the 31st December 1867, the same as it was at the close of the previous half-year, viz. :—

Open	852 miles.
Under construction	421 "
Total	1,273 "

9. On the 17th February 1863, a further section was opened from Kundwa to Beerh, a distance of 21¼ miles, in extension of the North-east lines to Jubbulpoor. On the same date two additional suburban Stations in Bombay (Chinchpoogly and Parel) were opened for public traffic.

10. Considerable progress was made in the course of the half-year with the works of the line still under construction.

11. The statements of Capital Account annexed show that £17,937,730 had been received on shares and debentures, and paid into the Government Treasury to the 31st December last. Deducting the amounts withdrawn to the same date to meet expenditure, and in repayment of debentures, there then remained a balance of £862,159 15s. 10d. of the Company's capital in the Government Treasury.

12. Shortly after the half-yearly meeting in November 1867, the Secretary of State expressed his desire to defer the arrangement for the creation of Debenture Stock, described in paragraph 18 of the Directors' last Report. The Board, however, attaching great importance to the Company's loan capital being established upon the footing of a permanent Debenture Stock instead of terminable Debenture Bonds, communicated further upon the subject with the Secretary of State, and at their instance Sir Stafford Northcote introduced into Parliament a Bill, which has been lately passed into an Act, "to enable certain guaranteed Indian Railway Companies to raise money on Debenture Stock."

13. Clause 1 of this Act is as follows :—

"That each of the said Companies may from time to time, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and of three-fifths of the votes of its Shareholders and Stockholders entitled to vote in that behalf at Meetings of the Company, present in person or by proxy at any Extraordinary Meeting convened with notice of this purpose, raise all or any part of the money, which for the time being the Company has created, or is authorised to raise on mortgage or bond, by the creation and issue, at such times, in such amounts and manner, on such terms, subject to such conditions, and with such rights and privileges as the Secretary of State in Council of India shall think fit, of Stock to be called Debenture Stock, instead of, and to the same amount as the whole or any part of the money which may for the time being be owing by the Company on mortgage or bond, or which the Company may from time to time have power to raise on mortgage or bond, and may, with such sanction of its Shareholders and Stockholders as aforesaid, attach to the Stock so created such fixed and perpetual irredeemable, redeemable, variable, or other interest, at such rate, payable half-yearly or otherwise, and commencing at once or at any future time or times, with and as the Debenture Stock shall be issued or otherwise, as the Secretary of State in Council of India shall think fit."

14. An Extraordinary Meeting of the proprietors has been called, to be held after the close of the Half-yearly Meeting, when a resolution will be proposed for their adoption, empowering the Directors to create from time to time, to the full extent of the Company's borrowing powers for the time being, and to issue at such price or prices as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, Debenture Stock, bearing a guaranteed fixed rate of interest. The Company will thus be enabled to take advantage of the favourable state of the money market, for the purpose both of raising at once, by means of such stock, further funds to meet expenditure on current contracts in England and in India, and also of converting, with the concurrence of the holders of existing debenture bonds, the whole of those bonds into debenture stock, in anticipation of their expiry at various dates. The present share capital of £15,000,000 gives borrowing powers to the extent of £5,000,000, of which £1,073,050 may still be exercised.

15. During last year the advisability of establishing a means of meeting claims of the Company's Staff in India, upon retirement from the service, either through sickness or after a certain period of time, pressed itself upon the consideration of the Directors. The same question had been previously considered by the East Indian Railway Company, who obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to form a Provident Fund, in the advantages of which all the servants of the Company, European and Native, receiving a monthly pay of Rs. 30 and upwards, shall participate, the Fund being supported by contributions from the Staff, assisted by the Company. The Board have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the formation of a similar fund for this Company, and they now recommend that it be formed as follows :—1st.—That the present staff shall contribute to the fund only if they think fit, but that all persons joining the service on or after the 1st July 1868, with a monthly pay of Rs. 30, and those who may be promoted to this pay, shall be required to do so. 2nd.—That the staff shall be divided into two classes,—class A consisting of Europeans, and class B comprising all not Europeans. 3rd.—That those in class A shall contribute 5 per cent., and those in class B 2½ per cent., on their respective monthly pay. 4th.—That whenever the net earnings of the company during any half-year exceed 6 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, a proportionate part of 1 per cent. of such net earnings shall be contributed to the fund, so far as the surplus will admit of such contribution, such proportionate part to bear, however, to the 1 per cent. the same relation as the salaries of the members of the fund in those of all the servants of the company. 5th.—That the moneys of the fund shall be from time to time invested in Indian Government securities, or in the stock of the the company, in the names of trustees, and that any loss to the fund from any cause whatever shall be borne by the fund. 6th.—That upon retirement from the service each contributor shall receive back his contribution, with a due proportion of the accumulated interest and percentage, excepting in cases of dismissal, when the amount of subscriptions alone shall be returned without interest. 7th.—That the fund shall be managed as part of the company's business by the board of of directors, who may from time to time make all such rules and regulations for its administration as shall seem to them fit.

16. Mr. Nicol and Mr. Watt are the directors in rotation to retire on the present occasion. They are eligible for re-election.

17. Mr. Smith is the auditor to retire, and he is also eligible for re-election.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS,
Chairman.

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S EXPEDITION FROM BHAMO TO YUNAN.

CAPTAIN E. B. SLADEN wrote as follows from Ponsee, on the 28th April, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah :—

"At last there is an opportunity of writing with the certainty that my letters will reach you. Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart leave tomorrow to return to Rangoon. I have been unexpectedly and unavoidably detained here for an indefinite length of time, and the funds at my disposal have become so limited that it would have been almost impossible to have continued the expedition, unless by a sensible reduction in the strength of our party, and a consequent decrease in the limit of my expenditure. Besides, the south-west monsoon has set in in these parts, and surveying or exploration, in the general acceptation of those terms, have become comparatively impracticable. My plan has been to lay all the facts of the case before the members of the expedition in a circular letter, and leave it to their good judgment to act in accordance with my suggestion in the interests of the public service.

"It was, of course, understood that I had determined to stay out myself as long as any hope remained of prosecuting the journey and reaching a suitable destination, either at Momein or Talifoo. My chances, however, of making further progress, or of having it in my power to remain here or elsewhere for a further indefinite period, were almost wholly dependent on a return of some of our party to British territory, and a corresponding decrease in baggage and expenditure. Williams and Steward have been induced, at a great personal sacrifice to themselves, to sever their connection with the expedition and return to Rangoon.

"I have arranged that Dr. Anderson shall remain with me : it would hardly have been deemed prudent, I imagine, to proceed alone without efficient medical aid. Besides, Anderson is most anxious, on his own account, to continue with the expedition, and is very sanguine on the subject of enriching the Museum and adding materially to scientific research by visiting the "terra incognita" which lies before us almost at our feet.

"Captain Bowers has elected to stay with me, and will not return without special orders, which I do not feel myself in a position to issue. But you will be eager to know something of events since the date of my last letter. Ponsee, from which I date this letter, is only five marches from Bhamo. Our detention here since 6th March has arisen out of causes over which there was no possibility of exercising foresight or control. Manwyne, the first Shan town at the foot of these hills, is distant from us only eight miles. My engagement with the Khakyen Chiefs and Burmese officials at Bhamo was for carriage and safe conduct as far as Manwyne ; but on the day after my arrival at this place, the whole of our mule-men detached their burdens from the mule panniers and deserted in a body with their animals. No persuasion short of force could have averted this misfortune. The men alleged as a reason for the non-fulfilment of their engagement, that orders had been received from the several Chiefs of the Shan States, to the effect that death would be the penalty inflicted on them if they persisted in affording our party the means of reaching Shan territory.

"This report, though true to a certain extent, was intensified and exaggerated by the Khakyen Chiefs, who had leagued themselves with Burmese officials for the purpose of obstructing our progress, and who had compromised themselves with the mule-men by misappropriating the greater portion of the advances made on account of mule-hire. It was their object to get rid of the mule-men at all risks, and to detain us here indefinitely for the purpose of enriching themselves at our expense by a system of indirect obstructiveness and extortion, which enabled them to fulfil the wishes and commands of Burmese officials and Chinese oppositionists at Bhamo.

"A day or two after our arrival at this place, a heavy claim was made and demanded by the Khakyen Chiefs as compensation on account of a village which was said to have been accidentally destroyed by a jungle fire caused during one of our marches. The claim was perplexing, and required to be delicately entertained, not by reason of its amount, but because it had evidently been put forward as a feeler or forerunner of further similar impositions. It had no sooner been satisfactorily adjusted under the promise and consideration of an immediate supply of carriage wherewith to proceed to Manwyne, than the Chiefs and people affirmed, with some semblance and evidences of truth, that a large party of Shans and Khakyengalay, numbering many hundreds, had assembled on the route we were to take with the determination of actively resisting our contemplated advance.

"Burman and Chinese intrigue had prevailed for a time. I ascertained beyond all doubt that the most damning reports relative to the objects of the mission had been not only openly circulated throughout the parts to which we were journeying, but the Chinese robber chieftain Leesatahee, who held a fortified position at a place called Mauphoo, on our direct route, had received letters from Chinese brethren at Bhamo (under Burmese tuition), in which he was instructed, and he sought for his own sake and theirs to oppose our progress by every means in his power and to cut up our party to a man.

"It was this villanous underhand procedure on the part of Burmese officials which first induced us, whilst at Bhamo, to try and outwit these intriguers and counteract error and evil by what I have styled in a former communication "a diplomatic venture" with the Panthay Chiefs at Momein.

"Leesatahee, as long as he remained in power, exercised a direct influence over the chief Saubwas of the Shan States which lie between this and Momein. It was in consequence of the fear instilled by his large force of marauders that the Shan Chiefs had been overawed into the necessity of opposing us and withholding the necessary permission to enter their respective States. This was a complication which I hardly anticipated on leaving Mandalay, but which the experiences at Bhamo had in a measure prepared me for. How was it to be best met ? Further lengthened delays became inevitable. I managed to despatch private messengers, with suitable presents to the Chiefs of Manwyne, Sanda, and Manleo or Mauhleo, the latter by all accounts the most obstinate and unyielding of our opponents, and a man of known influence and position.

"My presents were returned in due time, and I was politely informed that their acceptance was against rule, until all the Chiefs had become unanimous in according us the permission to proceed.

"Notwithstanding this slight rebuff, I continued to write and keep up a communication with the Chiefs in the hope of inspiring a certain amount of friendly confidence, and of making all acquainted more or less with the peaceful objects of the expedition.

"In the mean time my letters from Bhamo to the Momein Chiefs had reached their destination, and were working out a very favourable diversion in our behalf : satisfactory replies were received by me a few days after my arrival at this place, and the effect produced on the Shan Saubwas and Khakyen Chiefs by a knowledge that we were in friendly communication with Panthay Government was a wonderful aid in the maintenance of my position, in spite of the difficulties created by the unceasing intrigue of Burmese officials.

"The 'diplomatic venture' had been productive of results which exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The Momein Chiefs addressed friendly letters to Shan Saubwas and certain of the more influential Khakyen Chiefs, and all were exhorted to gives us support and assistance as soon as the time arrived for continuing our march.

"I also continued to receive messages and letters of assurance and support from the Panthay Chief at Momein, and was informed of their intention to clear the way for my advance by sending a force against the Chinese robber chieftain at Mauphoo, and capturing his stronghold at that place. I was also advised to remain where I was, and by no means to despond or relinquish the idea of prosecuting my march until I received further advices from Momein. The Panthay Government even went so far as to guarantee all expenditure which the Chiefs *en route* might be put to in providing me with carriage and other requisites for the journey.

"This very opportune and friendly demonstration on the part of the Panthays gave me confidence and position. The wavering Saubwas became, by magic as it were, decided and well disposed ; but the active co-operation was withheld, because Leesatahee was still in existence, and it seemed doubtful whether the Panthay power would be able, after several previous attempts and failures, to dislodge him from the commanding position at Mauphoo and maintain its own supremacy.

"It was not until 19th instant that news reached me of the fall of Mauphoo, which too, place before Leesatahee fled, and his robber bands had been broken up and dispersed. Mauphoo and the parts around are now in the possession of the Panthay General, Tahsakar, who has written to inform me of his success, and asked me to advance as far as Sanda, to which place he has despatched an armed party to meet and escort me to Momein.

"I have been trying for a long time past to get on from this to Manwyne, but the Chiefs here have *taken so kindly* to us, that they will not supply carriage or provide other means for our advance. My diary is likely to be amusing and instructive on this point to future explorers in these parts.

"It must be borne in mind that the delay here has by no means been unprofitable, or without its special advantages in some respects, though a serious drawback in itself on account of the advanced state of the season at which it has occurred. It has allowed time for Chiefs and people in the several states around to find out and judge for themselves by personal observation whether our mission is intended to be injurious to their interests, or likely to be of future benefit to their country, by the simple evidence afforded of our desire to open out the country to foreign trade and resuscitate old sources of prosperity. Our unaffected and unpretending presence on the spot has done more to assure men's minds than all the diplomacy in the world carried on at a distance. The *veni, vidi, vinci* principle was impracticable with the means at my disposal, and in the presence of opposition of a kind which could only be met by straightforward action, and a readiness to conciliate or even yield in all matters which could be made to appear in the least degree undesirable or unaccommodating. My expressed policy by words and by letter to the Chiefs who have visited or sent messengers to me has always been to the effect that my presence amongst them is dependent on their friendship ; that opposition on their part, after they have been made acquainted with the true object of our mission, will cause my departure and prove detrimental to their interest by leaving unfulfilled and incomplete the good work of reviving the old trade route through their country ; that I only consent to advance under their protection, and with the firm assurance of their support and good will. It will be understood that, under any circumstances, my advance beyond Ponsee, or at the furthest Manwyne was effectually barred so long as Mauphoo continued to be held by Leesatahee and his bands of Chinese robbers. His defeat did not take place until 19th instant, and it is satisfactory to know that the means have been at hand of exterminating this villain, and confounding the machinations of Burmese and Chinese vagabonds who had arranged and plotted our destruction by means which have tended to our success and the ruin of their accomplice.

"It was the petty intriguing correspondence with Leesatahee which first induced me to address the authorities at Momein and request counteraction and co-operation. The chief obstuction in the way of trade by this route has thus been removed, as if by accident, by the active interference of the Mahomedan Government in Yunan.

"This friendly co-operation of the Panthays, and the knowledge that they are eager for trade and intercourse with us, are the reasons which have principally influenced me in my determination to combat delays of every kind, in the shape of reaching Momein and entering into friendly relations with the Chiefs there. Of course, these relations only refer to the means which will be at my disposal of enlightening the Chiefs on certain facts connected with our position in British Burmah, our treaties with the King of Upper Burmah, and the possibility of conducting a large trade with Rangoon, in spite of Burmese interference and opposition, however offered.

"Were it not that I entertain a sanguine hope of effecting the grand object as well as the still more important idea of tempting the Panthay Government to open out Yunan to Chinese traders from other south-western provinces of China, I would almost decide (whilst taking into consideration the present advanced season of the year) upon returning to British territory resuming my appointment at Mandalay. But the prize at stake is of too infinite value to be sacrificed to the inconveniences or discomfort of exploring a new country in the face of a south-west monsoon, or the more trifling consideration of remaining on the field of operations for a couple or three months beyond the time originally computed as necessary for to complete the whole work of the expedition.

"I am in daily expectation of receiving a convoy of mules from the Shan States, which will enable me to leave Ponsee and reach Manwyne, from which place Momein may be reached in five days. If this carriage fails, it is my serious resolve to do away with baggage altogether, and trust to the country for supplies of all kinds. By this means I shall reach Momein and push my way to Talifoo, if I can do so safely and without the fear of getting into difficulties with either Governments. I shall also endeavour on my return to try another route over these Khakyen mountains, which I believe to be more feasible in every way than the one we have been committed to under Burmese advice.

"Nearly all difficulties thus far owe their origin to the perverse opposition of Burmese officials. So obstinate and unceasing have they been in their desire to add to my perplexities, that they have contrived to put it out of my power to secure the services of a Khakyen interpreter. Numbers of applicants were anxious to accompany me, but all were significantly warned against giving us assistance in this or any other respect.

"I left Bhamo under the understanding that two head men of Shan villages, who spoke Khakyen, had been ordered to accompany me. Such an order was given in my presence with a view only to mislead, and was afterwards countermanded, without my knowledge, as soon as it was known that I was dependent on it for an interpreter, and had failed to procure one from other sources.

"I have been openly assured on the authority of the Khakyen Chiefs themselves, that the private instructions indirectly issued to them through the petty officials at Bhamo impressed them with the idea that our progress to the Shan States was to be imposed by active opposition and if necessary, the indiscriminate slaughter of all our party. I should be sorry to think that the King was in any way concerned in their base and treacherous designs. I feel sure, however, that the opposition we have had to contend against has originated, and been countenanced, at Mandalay, otherwise it would not have been carried out with such obstinate pertinacity by those who have little real interest in the matter beyond a servile obedience to royal orders.

"We are nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, and the thermometer during the month has ranged between 55 and 80 ; the climate a perfection, and the soil throughout the several ranges of these mountains abundantly fertile. Opium and tobacco grow in profusion. Tea would be a certain success. All our European fruit trees are found in luxuriance in a wild state, and might be cultivated to any pitch of perfection. Anderson is hard at work in his researches, and his account of these fertile regions is likely to attract the attention and interest of the speculative world at large.

"No news from Mandalay since I left. They will be able to do without me there, I hope, for another two or three months.

"I shall not have another opportunity of writing for some time perhaps, but do not be anxious as we are going amongst friends."

THE CHARGES AGAINST LIEUT. GOOLD.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS HENRY GOOLD, of the 9th Regiment N. I., stationed at Barrackpore, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, was brought into Calcutta on the night of the 9th instant, from Allahabad, where he was arrested by the Bengal Police, and was placed the following day before Mr. J. B. Roberts. He was charged with having forged the name of the commanding officer of his regiment (Colonel H. L. Pester) to several bills, and thereby cheated the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, out of Rs. 3,500.

Mr. Roberts, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Cockerell Smith, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. The following evidence was taken in the case :

Thomas Longmuir said—I am manager of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited. I know Frank H. Goold, the prisoner. I first saw him about the 22nd of April last. He came to the Bank that day and presented a letter of credit. He asked me if I would take bills for £200, which he was authorised to draw on Thomas Harwood of London. I told him that I could not accept the bills as I did not know him, but that I would receive them if he could have them endorsed or get some security. He said he could get the endorsement of the commanding officer of his regiment, Colonel Pester, and I said that I should be happy to accept bills endorsed by the Colonel. I had a set of bills drawn up in the Bank of which this bill (produced) is the first of the set, the others 2nd and 3rd being forwarded to England. The bills, when filled in, were, I think, handed to the prisoner in the Bank, and he took them away. The next day, the 23rd, he brought to me, at the Bank, the set of three bills, the same which had been given him, and of which the bill in question is the first of exchange. The bills had been endorsed by H. H. Pester, and prisoner signed his own name to them in the Bank, and while he handed the bills to me, he said. "There they are, all right, and arranged." I suggested to him that he should open an account with the Bank with the proceeds of the sale of the bills sold. He agreed to it, and he was furnished a Bank pass book, and a cheque book. I placed Rs. 2,000 to his credit. Mr. Goold was frequently in the office drawing his money. Prisoner drew various cheques against that amount between 23rd April and 1st May, very nearly to Rs. 2,000, and those cheques were honoured by the Bank. About the 5th of May he came to the Bank to arrange with me for the purchase of more bills for £90 drawn on the same terms. I agreed to purchase, and the bills were drawn up in the Bank, and were sent next day in a letter to him, soliciting him to have the bills endorsed by Colonel Pester. About a day or two after, Lieutenant Goold came to the office with the bills. When they were brought by the prisoner, they were all signed "F. Gould" and endorsed "H. H. Pester." The equivalent of £90 (Rs. 900) was placed to his credit, and he drew various times against this amount. About the 29th May, Lieutenant Goold came to the bank. It was late in the afternoon and he wished to get £60 on bills drawn by himself on Mr. Harwood, and endorsed by Colonel Pester. I told him that it was late and that I would send the bills to him next day. On the appointed day they were sent to him by post, and the next day we received the bills accompanied by a letter written by Mr. Goold. The bills, when delivered to me, were signed "F. H. Goold" and endorsed "H. H. Pester." I placed Rs. 600 to Lieutenant Goold's credit and he drew cheques against the amount. The first and second of the set, third of exchange, were forwarded to England. The first bill for £200 has been returned with a protest. On receiving that bill with the protest we communicated with Lieut. Goold and Colonel Pester giving notice of the dishonour of the bill. The next day, the 24th June, we received a reply (produced) from Lieutenant Goold. Colonel Pester that day called personally at the Bank, and from information received from him we consulted our solicitors, and subsequently sent our deputy with the Colonel to Barrackpore to apply for a warrant, but as the bills were drawn in Calcutta, and dated at this place, we were informed that a warrant should be applied for from the Calcutta police court. Afterwards from this court a warrant did issue for the arrest of Lieutenant Goold. Previous to the first set of bills being negociated with Lieut. Goold, we received letters (produced) from him regarding the sale of bills and opening an account

THE DOMESTIC THRONE.

(Spectator, June 13.)

A TERRIBLE rumour is abroad that all the bonds of society are being loosened. The ladies in the Cage above the Speaker's chair are said to have audibly hissed the speakers in Wednesday's debate who were unfavourable to the emancipation of married women from the laws of "coverture." When the division ended in a tie, and the Speaker gave his vote for the second reading, the fans are asserted to have become perfectly boisterous against the trellis-work of the ladies' retreat. Nor are these feminine signs of feverish hope the most ominous of the omens of Wednesday's debate and division. The opponents of the Bill openly proclaim that the Earth is shaken with the portents of approaching anarchy. The first principles of society are threatened with dissolution. As when the women marched to Versailles at the commencement of the French Revolution, the uprisings of feminine politicians, the demands of *femes coverites* to be treated as *femes soles*, are regarded by the melancholy and menacing devotees of the masculine creed as signs of a social chaos at hand. Mr. E. K. Karslake, Mr. Lopes, and a well known writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* all preach with despairing passion the doctrine of "the monarchical principle" in the family, and prophesy the fall of the domestic throne of the husband if Mr. Shaw Lefevre succeeds in passing his Bill giving married women the same rights as single women with respect to their individual command of property.

* * * * * * *

The truth is, that the proposed change in the law, if it be made, and made completely, would have a much greater effect in extending women's responsibilities than even in extending their rights. Of course, it would enable silly women with a little money or wages of their own to spend that money foolishly and wilfully, and against the wish of their husbands. But how few are the cases in which they have not that power in a considerable degree as it is! A woman earning fair wages has always the alternative of refusing to work, if her husband does not give her the advantage of her own earnings; and a foolish woman in a higher station with a little property can usually take her revenge, if her husband does not give her her way in spending what she considers her own, by contracting considerable liabilities for him without his knowledge and consent. We suspect that the impression to be made on foolish women of either class by the knowledge that they are to be personally liable for their own debts to the full amount of their means, and that they cannot take refuge under the shadow of their husbands, will be far greater than the impression to be made by knowing that they have the power to dispose of their property as they please. The sense of liability, of individual responsibility, which will result from that painful sense that the inevitable bill will come in to *them*, and not to their husbands, and that, if they squander their means, claims may be made upon them for which, if their husbands have disapproved their conduct, they alone must answer, will, we believe, be infinitely more striking to the feminine imagination, than the new knowledge that they can do what they like with their own. In nine cases out of ten a woman believes that already; and has a shrewd notion that she may do a good deal of what she likes also with what is not her own, but her husband's—a notion fostered by the absence of all sense of individual liability to strangers. Most women, like most children, don't greatly fear those with whom they are familiar, those whom they can wheedle,—and do greatly fear the hard, unknown, external world. The idea that a husband stands between them and all the claims of this great unknown world, is one which cuts away the great check upon extravagance. "No doubt," they think, "John will be very angry when he sees this bill for my new silk dress, but then John's anger is a thing I very well know how to manage. I shall tell him that if he wishes to see his wife looking decent in the company he expects her to keep, he must be prepared to pay something for it. I shall remind him how much better his friend Mr. A.'s wife was dressed than it, when we were at that last dinner party. Then I shall hold my tongue as much as possible while he is still sulky, I shall get him his favourite dishes for dinner, and to-morrow it will be all blown over." That is the sort of way a woman feels about pecuniary obligation now. She has none of the sensations of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, no feeling that she *must* provide means for what she spends, or else incur very unpleasant consequences. She thinks only of the moral expedients by which she shall appease the wrath of him who has to provide the means. But change the situation, by providing her husband with the opportunity of saying quietly, "Well, my dear, you know best what your means are; of course you don't expect me to pay a bill for what I think a very unnecessary expense. You are your own mistress in the matter, and I hope you'll get well through the half-year. If Messrs. George and Son should put you into the County Court, in fact I could do nothing to help you, at a considerable time,"—and, then, we suspect a wife would think very much more seriously of the obligations she would incur. It is one thing to manipulate a husband's temper,—another have to satisfy a hard tradesman without any pretence for getting behind her customary matrimonial screen. So, too, with regard to her children. If the wife is responsible in proportion to her means for their maintenance,—and soon, we may be able to say, for their education also,—it would, we suspect, make a vastly greater change in her modes of thought and habit of life, than the corresponding sense of legal power to spend her own income or earnings on whom she chooses. A silly and extravagant woman will be apt to be much more sobered by the new sense of personal responsibility, than stimulated to fresh extravagance by the new sense of proprietary independence. Give such a woman property of her own at which she can't get, and she will be cunning enough to make her husband pay for his resistance to her wishes "somehow;" but let her have the property "with" its corresponding obligations, and she will become sensible of the debtor side of the account as well as the creditor,—quite a new sensation to a vast number of women.

We have spoken chiefly of the case of silly and extravagant women, because we suppose that it is for them that "the monarchical principle" in domestic matters is considered to be so important. Wherever women are equal or superior to their husbands,—and one out of every three or four probably is so,—not even Mr. E. K. Karslake or that influential supporter of domestic monarchy in the "Pall Mall," would praise the working of the domestic Salic law. Yet our present law puts a sensible wife completely at the mercy of a silly husband, without, as we believe, effectually defending a sensible husband against a silly wife. In three cases out of four it probably aggravates the mischievous effect of the married woman's inferior sense, and in the fourth case it creates an evil which would not otherwise exist at all. Theory of domestic monarchy is excellent,—if you leave it to the circumstances of the case to determine whether King or Queen shall rule, or whether they shall divide the power:—only that would not need any artificial law to carry it into practice. A Salic law for the family protected by legal enactments puts an inferior monarch on the throne in one case out of every three or four, and needlessly diminishes the moral influence of the actual sovereign in the other two or three.

MORAL MANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—A short time since you asked in your columns an important medico-legal question—viz., "What is moral mania?" Permit me briefly to reply to your interrogatory. The term "moral insanity" was first used by Dr. Robert Southey. It is to be found in his "Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society." The phrase was subsequently adopted by the late Dr. Prichard in his "Treatise on Insanity." Pinel and Esquirol, two illustrious French psychologists, had previously recognised and described this phase of mental alienation. The former physician denominated the affection as "Manie raisonnante," or reasoning madness; the latter authority terms it "Emportment maniaque sans delire."

This form of insanity is said to depend upon lesion of the affective or motive powers of the mind, irrespective of derangement of the intellectual or reasoning faculties. I have invariably taken exception to the phrase "moral insanity." I cannot call to mind (going back for the last thirty years, during which I have been in the habit of giving evidence in criminal cases) a single instance in which I have attempted to save human life on such a plea.* In a metaphysical, as well as in a pathological, sense I deem the phrase objectionable. It is impossible for metaphysicians to draw a philosophical line of demarcation between those faculties of the understanding that are involved in acts of reason, judgment, comparison, and reflection, and those states or conditions of the understanding that supply motives to act, and which are designated by all writers on the philosophy of the human mind, the active principles of thought. Cases of insanity undoubtedly occur characterised by lesions of the will, murderous acts of violence, ungovernable impetuosity of temper, entire loss of self-control, perversion of the affections and propensities, the mental derangement manifesting itself more in conduct than in detected insane ideas. But even in such morbid conditions of mind—pure and uncomplicated illustrations of moral insanity—there will, if subjected to a close logical analysis, be observed, associated with the moral obliquity, a derangement of those faculties of the mind by means of which facts are compared with each other, and mental impressions with external things. In other words, the powers of the understanding which are involved (to use metaphysical language) in the appreciation of the "perception of relation" are found to be in an abnormal state. In none of the cases cited by Pinel, Esquirol, and Prichard, and referred to by them as types of "moral insanity," was the mental disorder entirely restricted to the affective or motive powers of the mind. In this form of mental derangement the patient becomes the willing slave to some tyrant passion, predominant vice, overpowering emotion, uncontrollable impulse, impetuous will, unconquerable appetite, suicidal or homicidal tendency. But when these states of morbid thought lead to the commission of overt acts of insane violence or crime, can it be truly affirmed that the powers of judgment, reason, and comparison are entirely free, unclouded, unfettered, and in a healthy state of activity? Is the "moral maniac" competent to pursue an ordinary and healthy process of induction, and capable of exercising and controlling the powers of his will, reason, comparison, and reflection *quoad* the specific direction to which his so termed moral malady is driving him? I entertain grave doubts upon this point. I refer, of course, to unequivocal cases of disorder of the appetites and passions, traceable, after close investigation, to physical derangement of the brain and nervous system. This is no new theory of mine, for about seventeen years back I delivered at the Medical Society of London, a course of "Lettsomian Lectures on Insanity," in which I made the following observation:—"It is much to be lamented that the term 'moral insanity' was ever introduced by Dr. Prichard into our psychological nomenclature. The phrase is generally repudiated in our courts of law; it has given rise to much cavilling and disputation, and its adoption has unfortunately exposed the profession to great odium and obloquy, and has, I think very materially damaged the moral weight of medico-legal testimony. It has been asserted that the term is used by medical witnesses with the view of protecting the criminal from just punishment, and of shielding vice, extravagance, malignity, debauchery, cruelty, crime, and brutality from the natural motions of horror and disgust with which such actions should be contemplated by every right-thinking and well-constituted mind." I again stated that the psychological physician should never forget that there is always floating upon the surface of society a number of strange, wayward, intemperate, and eccentric persons (who cannot with any regard to accuracy of expression be considered of unsound mind), criminally and viciously disposed, subject to every bad passion, impulsive in all their movements, addicted to habits of debauchery, and who, in fact, lead animal lives. I also spoke of a healthy melancholy, and a morbid depression of spirits, of a drunkenness which is not insanity, and of a form of mental derangement characterised by inveterate and uncontrollable habits of intemperance, of a brutality and bestiality apart from lunacy, and of violence of conduct, cruelty of disposition, reckless improvidence, unnatural propensities, ungovernable impetuosity of temper, clearly the effects of morbid states of the mind and physical conditions of ill-health.

Medical men are not alone to blame for disseminating unphilosophical and dangerous views of insanity allied to crime. "All power of fancy over reasons is a degree of insanity," said the great English moralist, Dr. Johnson. To this dictum I cannot altogether subscribe. The late Dr. Haslam, when under examination in a case of lunacy, gave expression to the monstrous idea "That no person save the Deity was of sound mind."

> "'All men are mad!' the raging poet cries.
> Each frantic reader, 'Not quite all,' replies;
> Lifting his jaundiced eye, 'not all, Sir, sure,'
> Cries rich Avaro, 'mad beyond all cure!'
> 'Not all,' copy Chloe adds, by wine made bolder;
> 'Not all,' repeats the parrot, from her shoulder.
> The pensioned peer affirms, 'It is not so!'
> The mitred politician echoes, 'No!'
> Each for himself and friends the charge denies,
> And Bedlam joins to curse poetic lies."

In a celebrated speech made by the then Solicitor-General, when prosecuting Earl Ferrers for the murder of his steward, the following remarkable observations occur:—"Every violation of duty proceeds from insanity. All cruelty, all brutality, all revenge, all injustice is insanity; there were philosophers in ancient times who held this opinion as a strict maxim of their sect, and I consider the opinion right in philosophy, but dangerous in judicature. It may have a useful and a noble influence in regulating the conduct of men, in inducing them to control their passions, in teaching them that virtue is the perfection of reason or reason is itself the perfection of human nature, but not to extenuate crimes, not to excuse those punishments which the law adjudges to be their due." "Right in philosophy," indeed! I question the soundness of the principle the Solicitor-General then enunciated. The mistake committed by this eminent lawyer arose from his confounding normal with abnormal phases of mind, and not drawing a just and philosophical distinction between actions the offspring of naturally wicked, ill-balanced, criminally-disposed, and undisciplined minds, and those irregularities of thought and conduct clearly the result of some form of cerebral and mental disorder.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

FORBES WINSLOW, M.D.

Cavendish-square, June 9.

* I am fully aware that I was at the time, erroneously reported to have said that Townley's case was one of moral insanity. I never entertained such an opinion, neither did I express it in the witness-box.

DETERIORATION OF COTTON OCCASIONED BY THE USE OF SAW GINS.

(Cotton Supply Reporter.)

THE cotton from this source of supply (the Brazils), in consequence of the want of sufficient care in cleaning and preparing it for the English market, has not maintained the high reputation which it acquired some years ago. The use of *saw gins*, which, it is said, has been encouraged by some American planters who have emigrated to the Brazils, has caused so much injury to the staple that this description of cotton is regarded with much less favour by our spinners than formerly. Numerous complaints have been made; a serious depreciation in value has been the result; and it has become of the utmost importance that an effectual remedy should be at once applied. The Liverpool Circulars report that "Brazil cotton has been hard of sale, and below the value it used to hold in relation to other kinds." Attempts have been made to check the evil by representations to the British Consuls in Brazil, by remonstrances through the public press, and by every other means that seemed to be available. As a further effort, the following letter has just been addressed to the Brizilian Minister in London, and it is hoped that the Government will, without delay, exert its influence, and endeavour to remove this ground of complaint. Brazil is capable of being made, and ought to become, one of our best and most satisfactory sources of cotton supply.

Cotton Supply Association,
Offices, No. 1, Marriott's Court, Brown Street,
Manchester, May 20th, 1868.

SIR,—The Cotton Supply Association desire to bring under the notice of your government the great injury which is done to Brazilian cotton by the employment of saw gins in cleaning it from the seed and preparing it for market. This cotton was formerly held in high estimation by our manufacturers, and commanded a price nearly equal to that of Egyptian, but the staple being of a length and description which will not bear the action of the saw in ginning has, by the continued use of that kind of cleaning machinery, become so greatly deteriorated that its value is much diminished, and it is now regarded with increasing disfavour. The inducement to use the saw gin rather than the Macarthy gin arises from the fact that a larger quantity of cotton can be cleaned by the former machine within a given space of time, but this apparent advantage is more than counterbalanced by the loss in value of saw ginned cotton as compared with Macarthy or roller ginned. This difference in value has been as much as 2d. and even 4d. per lb., whilst the manufacturers will not take saw ginned Brazilian cotton when it is possible to obtain any other; and as Egyptian and other descriptions of cotton are competing with Brazilian these are taken into consumption to the neglect of the produce of Brazil. No complaints are made of the method of cultivation, and there can be no doubt that planters would obtain an increased reward for their labours if this objectionable mode of cleaning the cotton were abandoned.

The Association, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Brazilian Government to adopt, without delay, every possible means of diminishing and removing an evil which is operating so grievously to the disadvantage of Brazil, and which must diminish a trade of so much importance to that country. By remonstrances through the press, and by representations to the English Consuls in Brazilian ports, the Association has endeavoured to check the evil complained of, but hitherto without the desired effect, and the prompt and earnest assistance of your Government is respectfully solicited, from a growing conviction that unless a speedy remedy be found the mutual interests of this country and of the Brazils must be greatly injured.—We have the honour to be, sir, your Excellency's obedient servants,

JOHN CHEETHAM, President.
EDMUND ASHWORTH Vice-President.
ISAAC WATTS, Secretary.

His Excellency Baron de Penedo,
Brazilian Minister, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers—The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
demand ..... 1s. 11d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. ROOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 3/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. "

INTEREST.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives on Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends on Government Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay 17th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee
4 do. 1/11 1/4 "
3 do. 1/11 3/16 "
2 do. 1/11 1/8 "
1 do. 1/11 1/16 "
On demand 1/11 "
On Scotland 1/11 "
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 16th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL as £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,300.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Co., and Messrs. W. S. Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREME, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of two per cent per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "
" 24 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac Do. " 16 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in Cases of.....	1 doz. each
Do.	...Pints do.	2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts do.	1 "
Do.	...Pints do.	2 "
HOCK.....	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do ..	1 "
Do.....	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...	1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET-	Medoc.....	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	.....	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at " 25	"
BR NDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at " 25	"
	" " Champagne at	" 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	.....	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	DiePerledes Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle.....	" at " 24	"
	.....	pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS,
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

	CHAMPAGNE,		Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse ...		"	30
Rubis	...	do.	"	28
Champagne.....	...	do.	"	24
Champagne		do.	"	18
Champagne, Superior		B. & R. Perrier....	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims...		Gust Gibert	"	24
Aux 2 Ecussons		do.	"	28
Aux Medailles		do.	"	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co....		"	38
	SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg F. Kehrmann. Quarts				34
do. Hock.....		do.	"	22
do. Moselle	Muscatel...	do.	"	22
do. Moselle	No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle	No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle	No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle	No. 1	do.	Pints	23
	STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard G. M, Pabstman Son. Quarts				48
do. Blue Label...		do.	"	54
Ruedesheimer	...Gebr. Schmits		"	33
Schloss Johannisberg...		do.	"	36
	CLARETS.			
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co...		Quarts	24
Vraicanon	H. and C. Balaresque		"	17
Chateau Pontensquin...		R. G. Hobbs & Co...	"	34
Chateau de Issau.....		do.	"	12
Margaux		do.	"	23
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion...		do.	"	24
Bages Pauliac.....		do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac		do.	"	
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case) Van Overzee & Co.			"	36
Chateau Leovillee ...	H. Hernozant & Co. ...		"	19
Do. Bellevue.....		do.	"	14
St. Estephe		do.	"	12
" Emellion		do.	"	10
	SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse...		Quarts.	26
Port Wine " 1		do.	"	18
do. " 2		do.	"	28
do. " 3		do.	"	28
Burgundy Porta	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	12
do.		do.	"	16
Brandy		do.	"	24
do.		do.	"	24
do.	H. Hibelot & Co.		"	18
do.		do.	"	20
do.	John Backes		"	15
do.	Oliver Peyriac ...		"	14
Old Cognac.....	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.		"	22
Best do.		do.	"	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	30
Vermuth Superior		"	"	16
Absynthe		"	"	17
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse...		"	20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter			"	20
Beer (4 doz. case).....	H. Deeten		"	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, March, 1868.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,
(MacDougall's Patent).

A large Shipment of the above just landed by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER

should put to Sea without a full supply of these Preparations.

They are supplied by order to every Ship in
HER MAJESTY'S NAVY,
and are extensively used by the authorities of
HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
of every description.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, Cash on delivery. Credit
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION. Rs. as. Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt. 10 0 12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each 20 0 24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each..... 0 8 0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each..... 0 4 0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each..... 0 12 1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each 1 0 1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.
In quart Bottles, each..... 0 12 1 0
" " per dozen 8 0 12 0
In Gallon Jars (2 quarts extra) per gallon..... 4 0 5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon..... 1 8 2
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon 4 0 5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each... 1 12 2 0
White quality ..... per lb.... 0 8 0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs..... 1 12 2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).
In small bars, each 0 12 1 0
In Tablets, each 0 6 0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each..... 1 0 1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c.
&c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each 1 0 1 4
N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

OBSERVE!
The Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents are
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BATH SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent)
By its preservative action on the skin relieves from the
PRICKLY HEAT,
ITCHING, and IRRITATION,
ERUPTIONS and PIMPLES,
Commonly resulting from excessive action of the skin in tropical climates. It is entirely innocuous, and in no degree repellant, therefore perfectly safe even for infants.

	Cash	Credit.
In Bars	1-12	2-0
Do.	0-12	1-0
In Boxes of 3 tablets.	1-4	1-8
In tablets each.	0-7	0-8

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF
LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE
Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to
THE HAIR;
Prevents the formation of dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

Prepared and sold in Bottles at Rs. 1·0 and Rs. 2·0 each, by
NURSERY BISCUITS
as used in
THE ROYAL FAMILY.
Supplies of
ROBB'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS,
direct from the Bakery, by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,
in tins at
Cash Rs. 4·0 Credit. Rs. 5·0.

BRIDGE'S, SARSAPARILLA.
CAUTION!
THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
are
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
who, by a special arrangement are enabled to offer; to *dealers* the advantage of liberal quotations, to the *retail consumer*, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO, &c, &c.
Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed TREACHER AND COMPANY, (LIMITED) his Soleagents in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated.
MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,
Extensively ordered by the faculty for many years past.
Sold in bottles at
Cash. Rs. 3 as. 8 Credit. Rs. 4·0

DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA.
THE SPECIFIC
for these diseases supplied BY COMMAND to the Governments of
BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS,
COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,
Prepared by J. F. Pogson.

HOWARDS' QUININE.
A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs 2—Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.
LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM
INDIGESTION,
or its concomitant disorders,
Bile, Impure Breath, Scorbutic Eruptions,
BRAGG'S
VEGETABLE CHARCOAL,
A PURE CARBON,
prepared from
HŒMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM,
AND
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS
(as an article of diet)
ARE
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
BY
THE FACULTY.
In bottles and tins at Rs. 1 as. 8 each.

PURE MILK,
concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
It is cheaper than the common